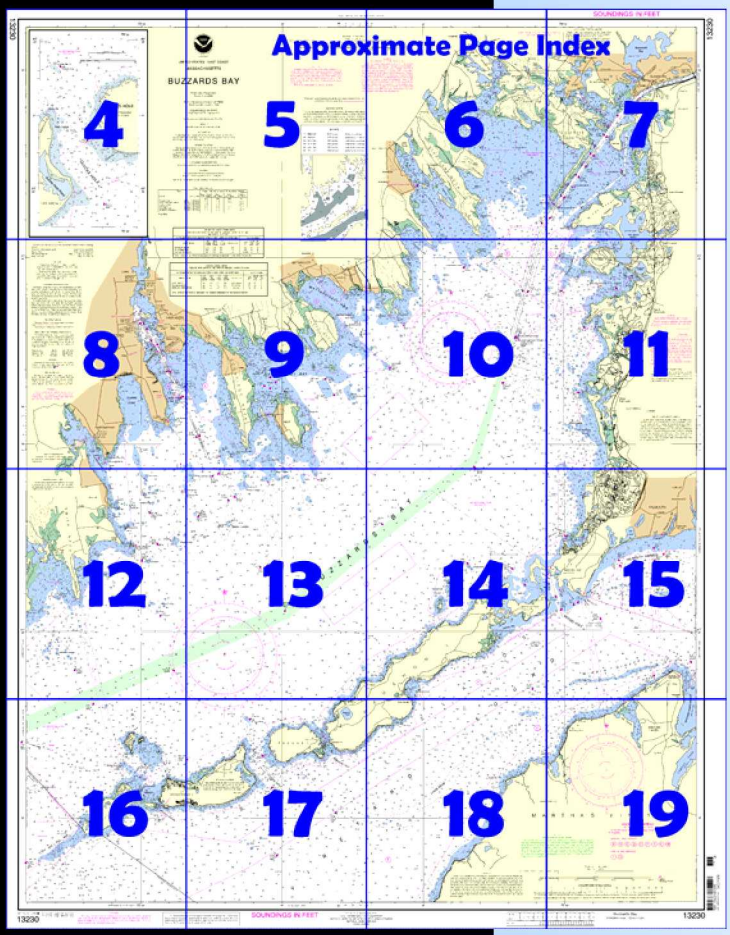
BookletChart™

Buzzards Bay

(NOAA Chart 13230)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

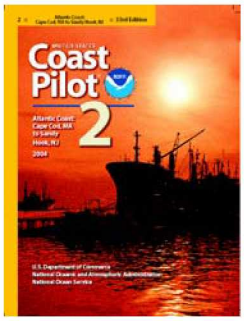
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(30) **Falmouth Harbor**, the open roadstead off the south shore of Cape Cod eastward of Nobska Point Light, affords an anchorage for vessels in 24 to 36 feet about 0.8 mile from shore. Smaller vessels can anchor closer to the shore in 15 to 18 feet. The bottom is generally sticky and good holding ground; the depths shoal gradually toward the shore. The anchorage affords a lee in northerly winds; in southerly winds the sea is somewhat broken by L'Hommedieu Shoal and the shoals westward of it so that a vessel with good ground tackle can ride out a gale in comparative safety.

(31) Falmouth Harbor is frequently used by vessels with good ground tackle that prefer this anchorage to the anchorage in Vineyard Haven Harbor, which may be crowded in bad weather. Vessels approaching the anchorage are cautioned to stay clear of the two shoal areas with depths of 10 to 16 feet marked by buoys which extend westward of L'Hommedieu Shoal.

(34) **Falmouth Inner Harbor** is a dredged basin about 0.7 mile long and less than 0.1 mile wide, on the north side of Falmouth Harbor. The harbor is entered through a dredged channel between two jetties; a light marks the end of the west jetty. In April 2000, the reported controlling depths were 7.5 feet (9.2 feet at midchannel) in the entrance channel to the inner harbor; thence in 1997, the controlling depths were 7.5 feet (8 feet at midchannel) in the harbor, except for shoaling to 4.5 feet at the upper end of the harbor along the NW side.

(36) There are several small-craft facilities in Falmouth Inner Harbor. The **harbormaster** is at the town-operated Falmouth Marina, on the west side halfway up the harbor; telephone (508-548-9796). The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channels 16, 12, and 9. A ferry operates in the summer to Oak Bluffs from the wharf at the head of the harbor.

(84) **Robinsons Hole** is a narrow buoyed passage from Vineyard Sound to Buzzards Bay between the western end of Naushon Island and the eastern end of Pasque Island. It has numerous rocks and ledges, and strong tidal currents. The buoys often tow under, and it is used occasionally by local fishermen. It has been reported that currents sometimes reach a velocity of 5 knots in the passage. The velocity in the narrow part is about 3 knots. The flood sets southeastward and the ebb northwestward into Buzzards Bay.

(85) **Quicks Hole**, between Pasque Island and **Nashawena Island,** is the only passage between Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay eastward of Cuttyhunk available for vessels of over 10-foot draft. The clearly defined entrance from Vineyard Sound, about 0.6 mile wide, is about 4 miles southwestward of Tarpaulin Cove and about 5 miles north of Gay Head. The passage is used considerably by tows, especially during westerly or southerly winds, to avoid the very heavy sea in the entrance to Vineyard Sound, and also because a secure anchorage from these winds can be had, if necessary, on the north side of Nashawena Island. The passage is considered unsafe for a long tow at night, but otherwise it may be used by steamers either night or day.

(87) The aids in Quicks Hole are colored and numbered for passage from Vineyard Sound to Buzzards Bay.

(88) The eastern side of Quicks Hole is foul. No attempt should be made to pass eastward of the lighted buoy. **Felix Ledge** is covered 16 feet and marked by a buoy.

(90) **Lone Rock**, covered 3 feet and marked by a lighted buoy, is off the northern entrance, about 0.7 mile northward of **North Point**, the northeastern extremity of Nashawena Island.

(93) **Cuttyhunk Harbor** is formed by the bight between Nashawena Island and **Cuttyhunk Island**, the westernmost of the Elizabeth Islands. Northward of the harbor are Penikese and Gull Islands and several ledges, which shelter the harbor from winds from that direction. The harbor is exposed to winds from the northeastward. Weather-bound coasting vessels and fishermen sometimes use the anchorage in the harbor. The harbor is the approach to the village of **Cuttyhunk** and to **Cuttyhunk Pond;** the latter is entered through a dredged cut in the eastern end of Cuttyhunk Island. **Copicut Neck** forms the northerly side of Cuttyhunk Pond.

(97) **Canapitsit Channel**, between the east end of Cuttyhunk Island and Nashawena Island, is used by small boats and is partially marked by buoys. In November 1980, the channel had a controlling depth of 5½ feet. The buoys at this entrance are often dragged off station by strong currents and heavy seas. The channel should never be used during a heavy ground swell. With southerly winds, heavy seas will break across the entrance.

(105) There is a service wharf on the south side of the channel at the entrance to the pond and a marina on the south side of the basin at the head of the channel in the pond. A yacht club and a fishing club are on the island. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, berths with electricity, and some marine supplies are available. Limited lodging in cottages is available on the island. The **harbormaster** can be reached by telephone (508-966-9295).

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 14/10
Corrected through LNM Aug. 3/10

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CUTTYHUNK HARBOR

The controlling depth was 7 feet for a mid-width of 60 feet from the entrance to 41° 25' 29" N., 70° 55' 25" W., thence 9 feet for a mid-width of 60 feet to the turning basin, and 8 feet in the basin.

Dec 2007

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.550 MHz
Providence, RI	WXJ-39	162.400 MHz

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus: ——— — ——— —

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

CAPE COD TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Traffic lights are maintained at the Cape Cod Bay entrance to the canal for west bound vessels, and at Wings Neck for east bound vessels.

Information on operating conditions is available by telephone, telegraph, or radio at the Cape Cod Canal office, Buzzards Bay.

For detailed information consult monthly bulletins published by the Corps of Engineers, Concord, MA.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or http://www.oceangrafix.com.

New Bedford Hurricane Barrier

Hurricane barrier traffic lights are displayed on the north side of the smaller, northerly house on the west side of the entrance and adjacent to the old fort at Clarks Point. Green lights are displayed when the gate is open. Red lights are displayed from 20 minutes before the start of closing the gate through reopening.

In addition to the traffic lights, three flashing white strobe lights are shown; two from atop the west barrier operating house, one facing toward the harbor and one facing toward the bay, and a third light facing toward the bay adjacent to the old fort at Clarks Point. These syncronized lights flash every 20 seconds, but only every 2 seconds from 20 minutes before the start of closing the gate through reopening.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — — — — —

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.386" northward and 1.880" eastward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE B

Private seasonal aids are placed to mark the channels to the following places:

Sippican Harbor (upper part) . . . . . May to Nov (reported)
Aucoot Cove . . . . . May to Nov (reported)
NW of West Island . . . . . May 1 to Nov 30 (reported)
West Falmouth . . . . . May 15 to Oct 15 (reported)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

NOTE C

RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Recommended vessel routes for deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) entering and departing Rhode Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and Buzzards Bay. While not mandatory, deep draft commercial vessels (including tugs and barges) are requested to follow the designated routes at the master's discretion. Other vessels, while not excluded from these routes, should exercise caution in and around these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) transiting these routes. See U.S. Coast Pilot Volume 2, Chapter 5, 6 or 7 as appropriate.

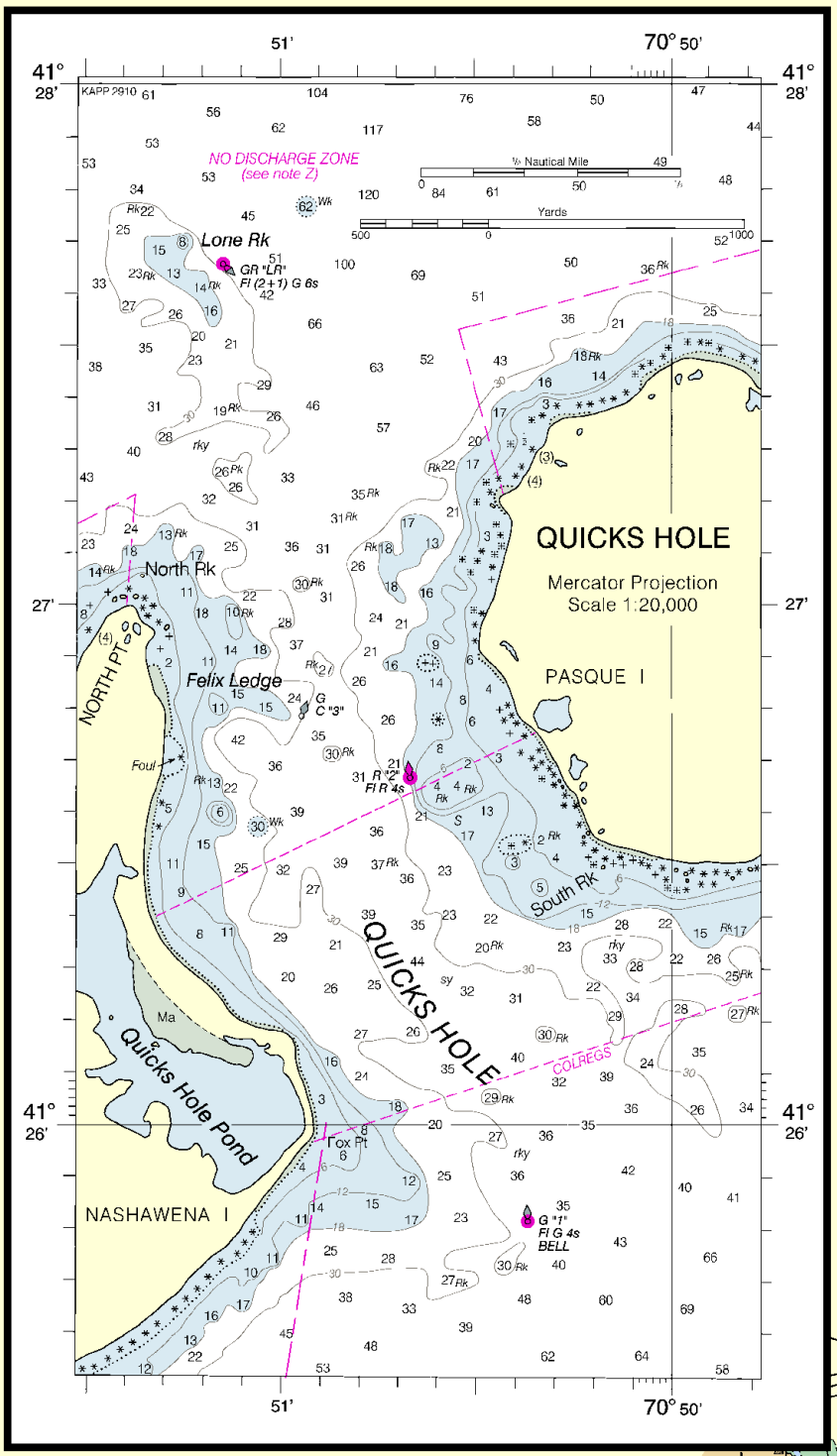
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Woods Hole	(41°31'N/70°40'W)	2.2	1.9	0.1
West Falmouth Harbor	(41°36'N/70°39'W)	4.5	4.2	0.2
New Bedford	(41°38'N/70°55'W)	4.1	3.8	0.1
Mattapoisett	(41°39'N/70°49'W)	4.3	4.0	0.1
Abiels Ledge	(41°42'N/70°40'W)	4.4	4.1	--,--

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Aug 2010)



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North American Datu
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SOUNDINGS IN
AT MEAN LOWER LOW

For Symbols and Abbreviations

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean

AUTHORITIES
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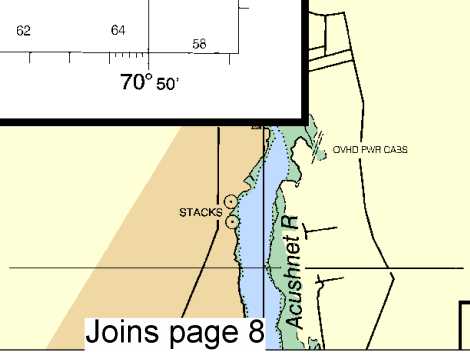
NEW BEDFORD HARBOR CHAN
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGI
AND SURVEYS TO MAY 2

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LO

NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	27.3	28.6	29.2
FORT PHOENIX REACH	24.2	29.0	27.9
NEW BEDFORD REACH	26.5	27.0	24.2

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQU

CAPE COD CANAL CHANNE
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF EN



Joins page 8

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Formerly C&GS 249, 1st Ed., June 1899 C-1916-182 KAPP 2112

50' 48' 45' 30' 15' 47' 50' 45'

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

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values for a tide station. Real-time water levels,
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HANNEL DEPTHS
NGINEERS - REPORT OF DEC 2009
Y 2008

LOW WATER (MLLW)		PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
DATE OF SURVEY		WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
4-08		350	2.27	30
4,5-08		350-150	1.34	30
4-08		150-350	1.11	30

EQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NEL DEPTHS
ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2007

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

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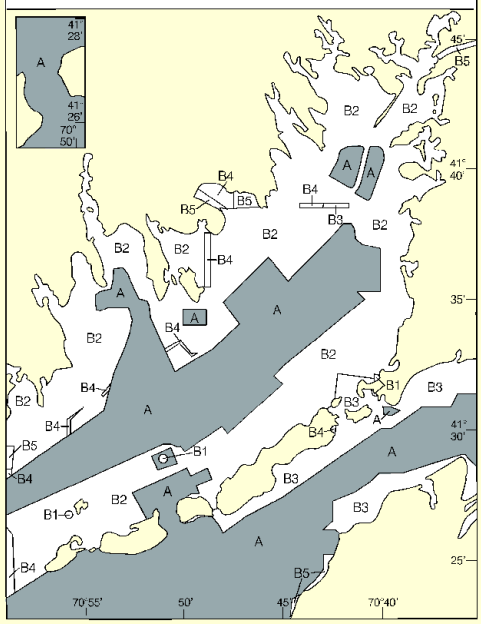
A	1990-2008	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 6

Joins page 9

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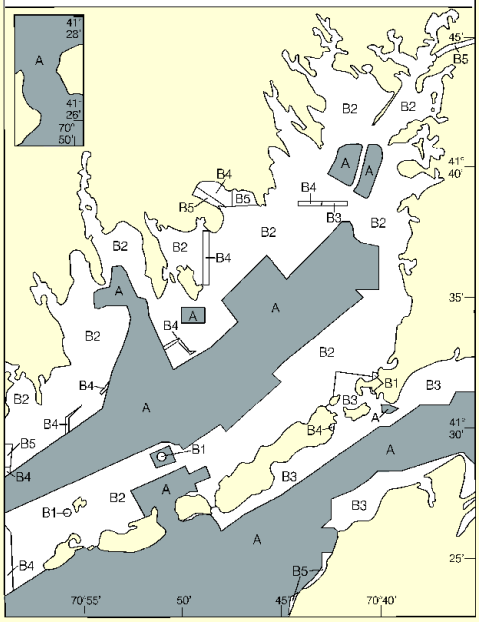


Joins page 5

Joins page 10

North

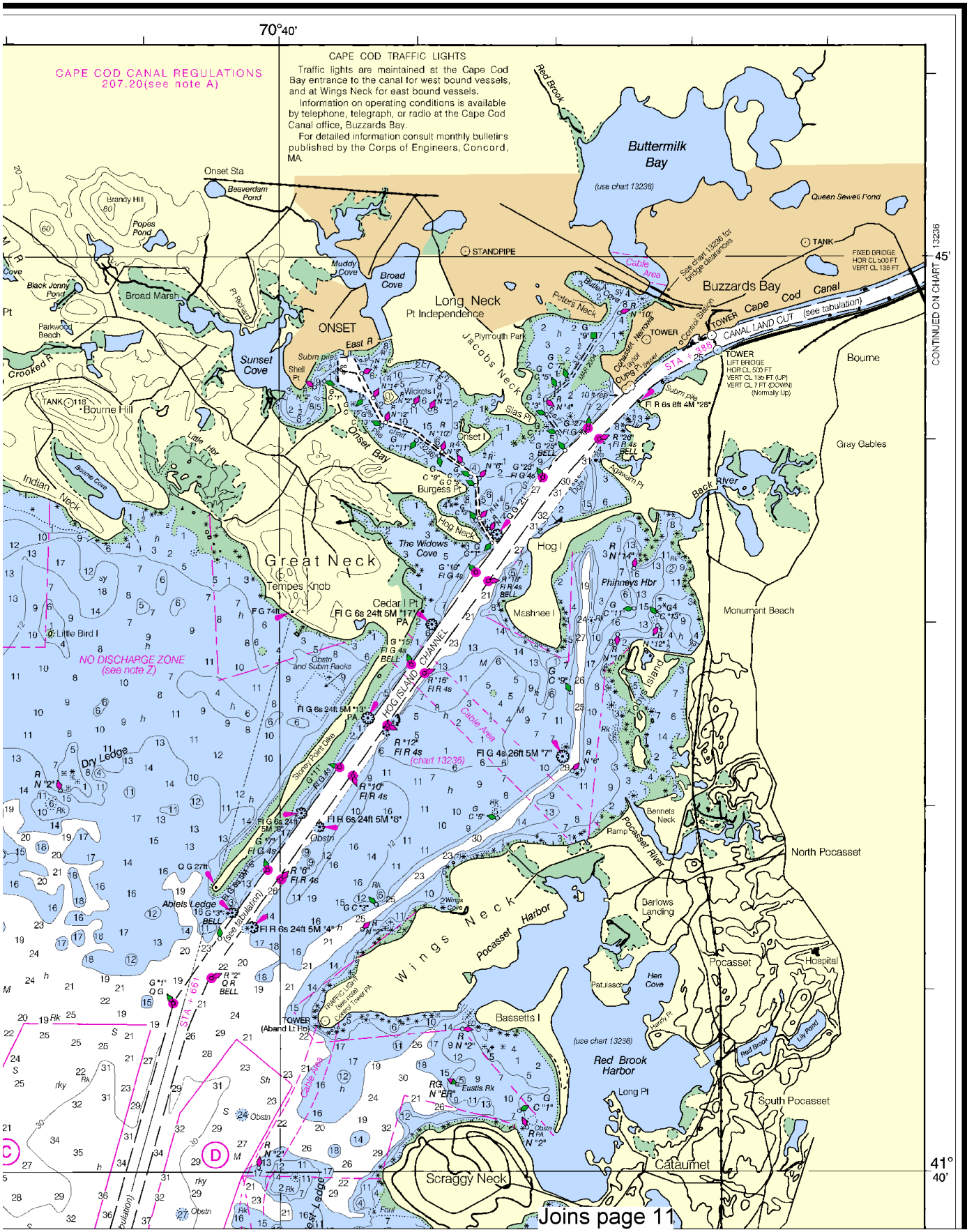
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

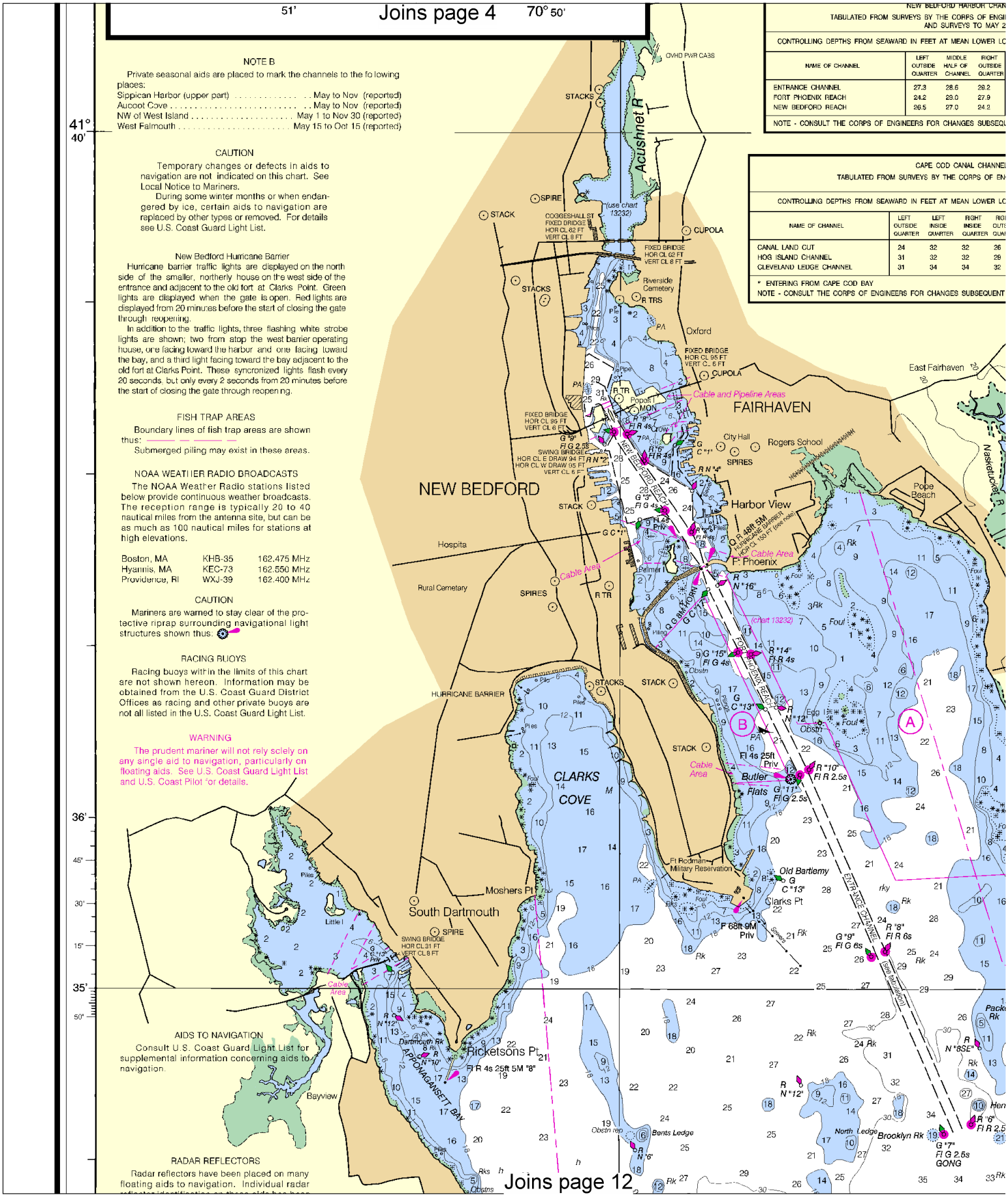
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13230



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0511 2/1/2011,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0711 2/12/2011,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0810 8/27/2010.



8

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Nautical Miles

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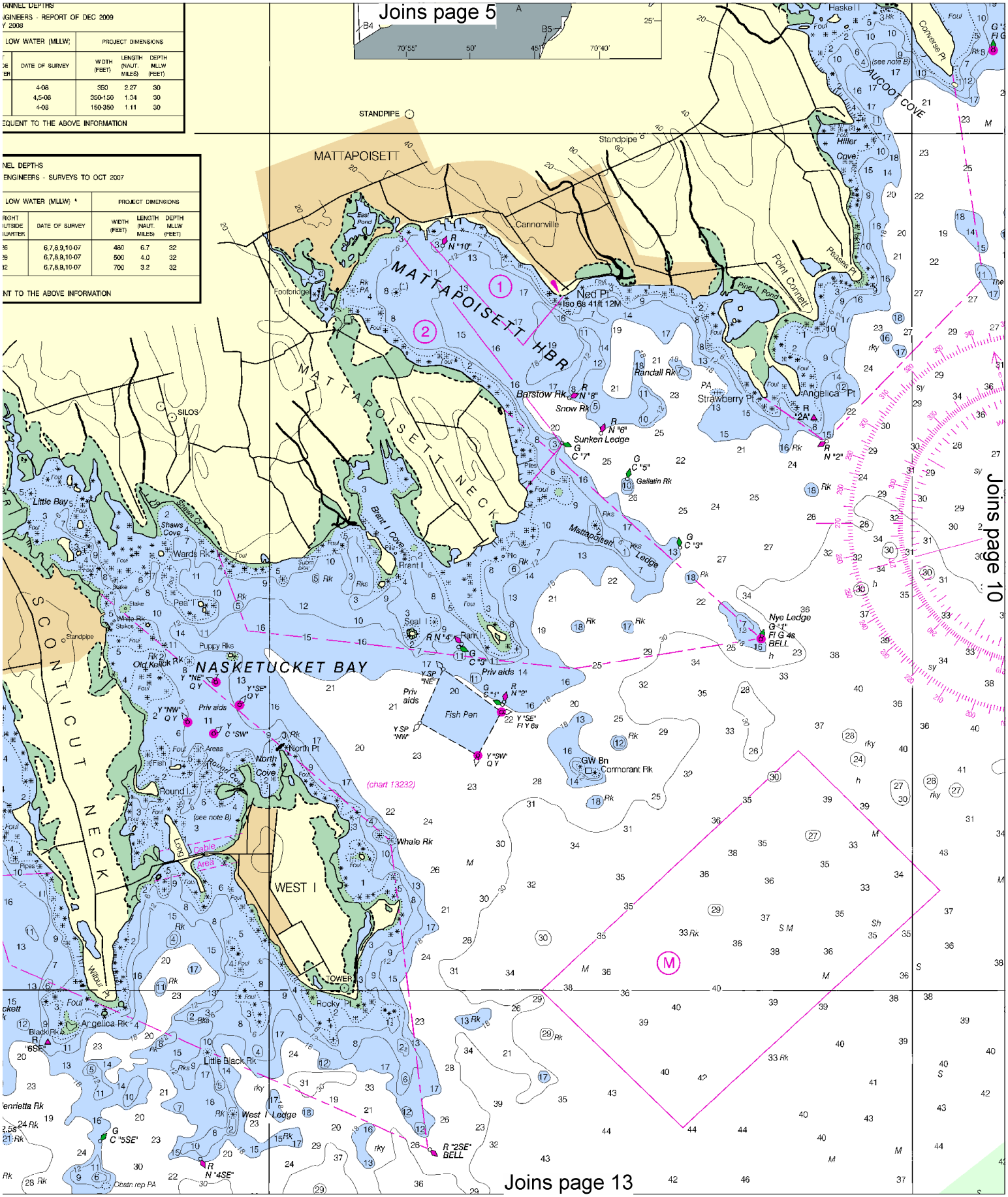
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



TANNEL DEPTHS
NGINEERS - REPORT OF DEC 2009
Y 2008

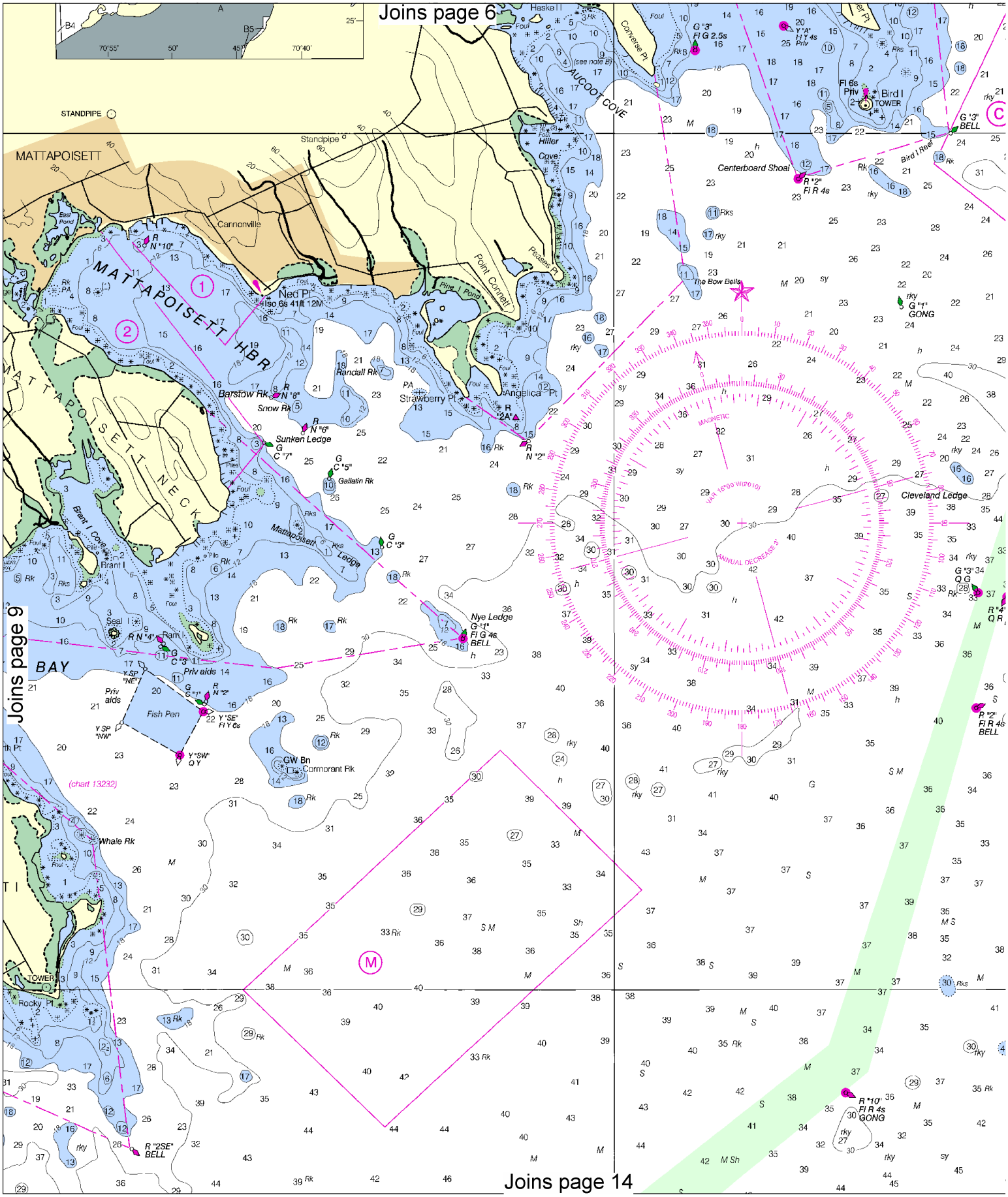
LOW WATER (MLLW)		PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
	4-08	350	2.27	30
	4,5-08	350-150	1.34	30
	4-08	150-350	1.11	30

EQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

NEL DEPTHS
ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO OCT 2007

LOW WATER (MLLW) *		PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
RIGHT UTSIDE UARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
6	6,7,8,9,10-07	480	6.7	32
9	6,7,8,9,10-07	500	4.0	32
2	6,7,8,9,10-07	700	3.2	32

NT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

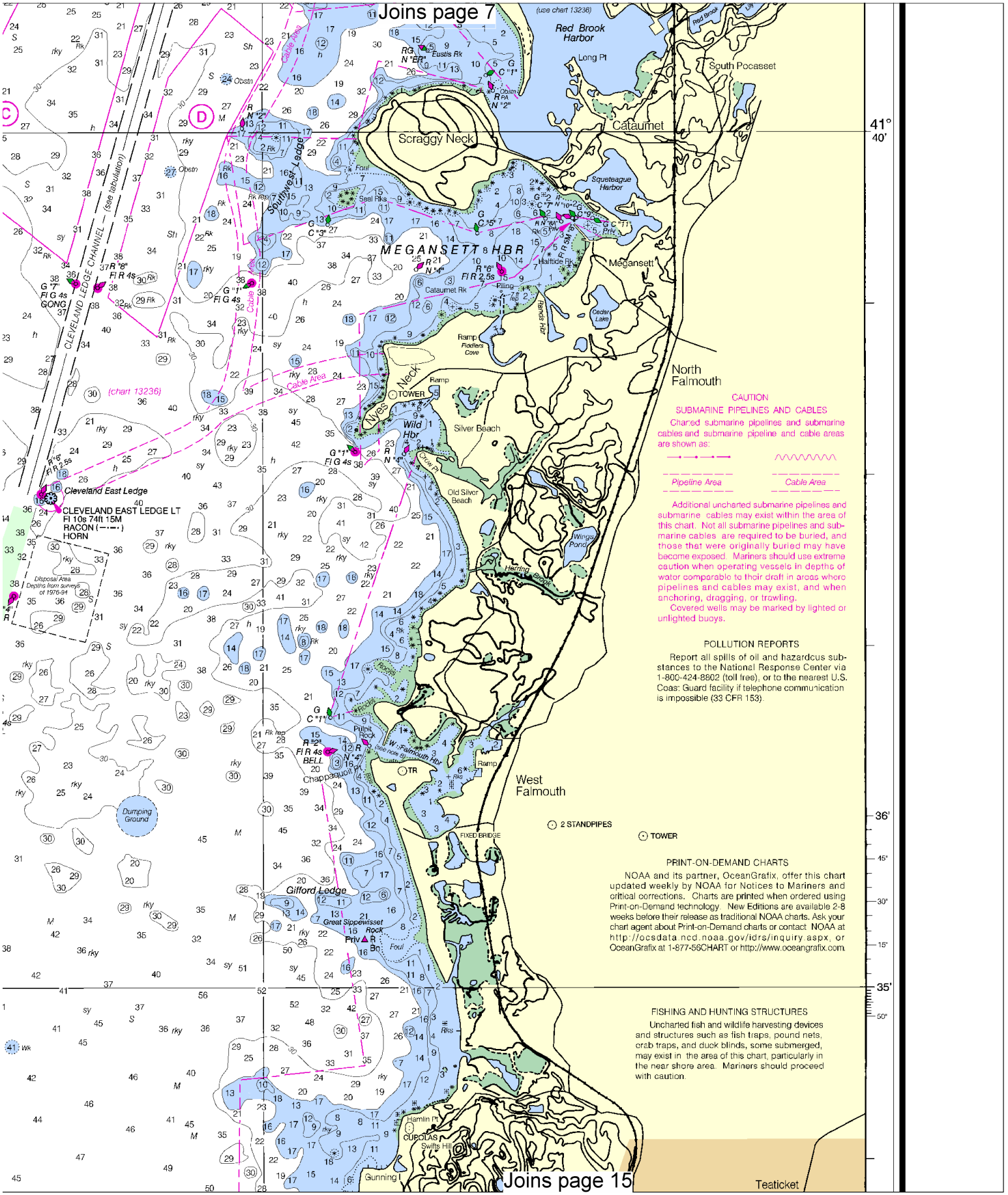


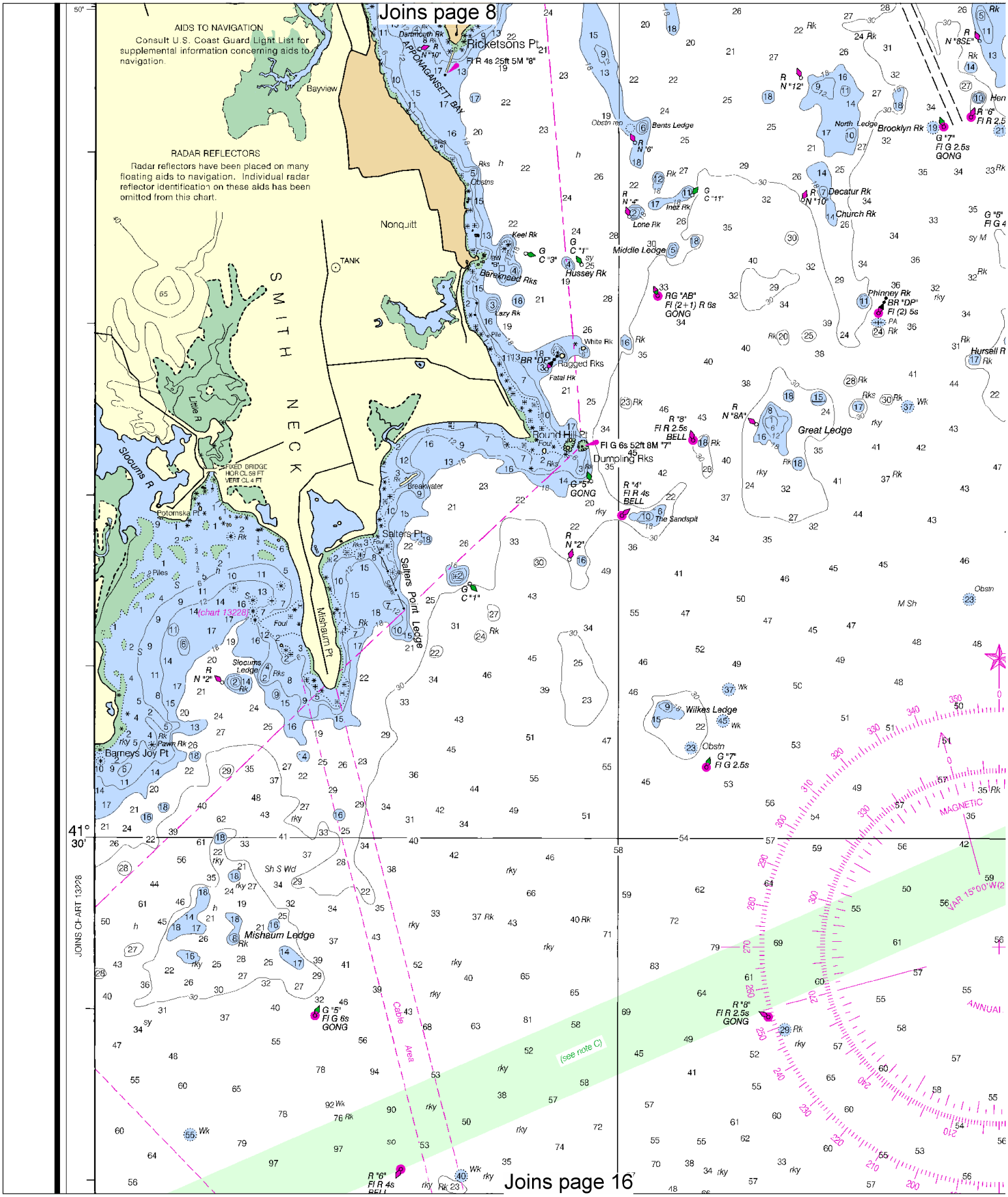
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

North


Joins page 7
Red Brook Harbor
Long Pt
South Pocasset
Cataumet
Scraggy Neck
41° 40'
Squeteague Harbor
MEGANSETT HBR
Megansett
Halfmile Rk
Cataumet Rk
Piling
Cedar Lake
Ramp
Fiddlers Cove
Hanks Hbr
North Falmouth
Ramp
TOWER
Wild Hbr
Silver Beach
Grew Pt
Old Silver Beach
Wings Pond
Herring Creek
CLEVELAND LEDGE CHANNEL — (see tabulation)
Southwest Ledge
Seal Rks
Foul
Cable Area
(chart 13236)
Cleveland East Ledge
CLEVELAND EAST LEDGE LT
Fl 10s 74ft 15M
RACON (—·—)
HORN
Disposal Area
Depths from surveys of 1976-84
Dumping Ground
Chappaquoit Pt
Putnit Rock
W. Falmouth Hbr
(see note B)
TR
Ramp
West Falmouth
2 STANDPIPES
TOWER
FIXED BRIDGE
Gifford Ledge
Great Sippewisset Rock
Foul
Hamlin Pt
CUPOLAS
Swifts Hill
Gunning
Joins page 15
Teaticket
36'
45'
30'
15'
35'
50'
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or http://www.oceangrafix.com.
FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.



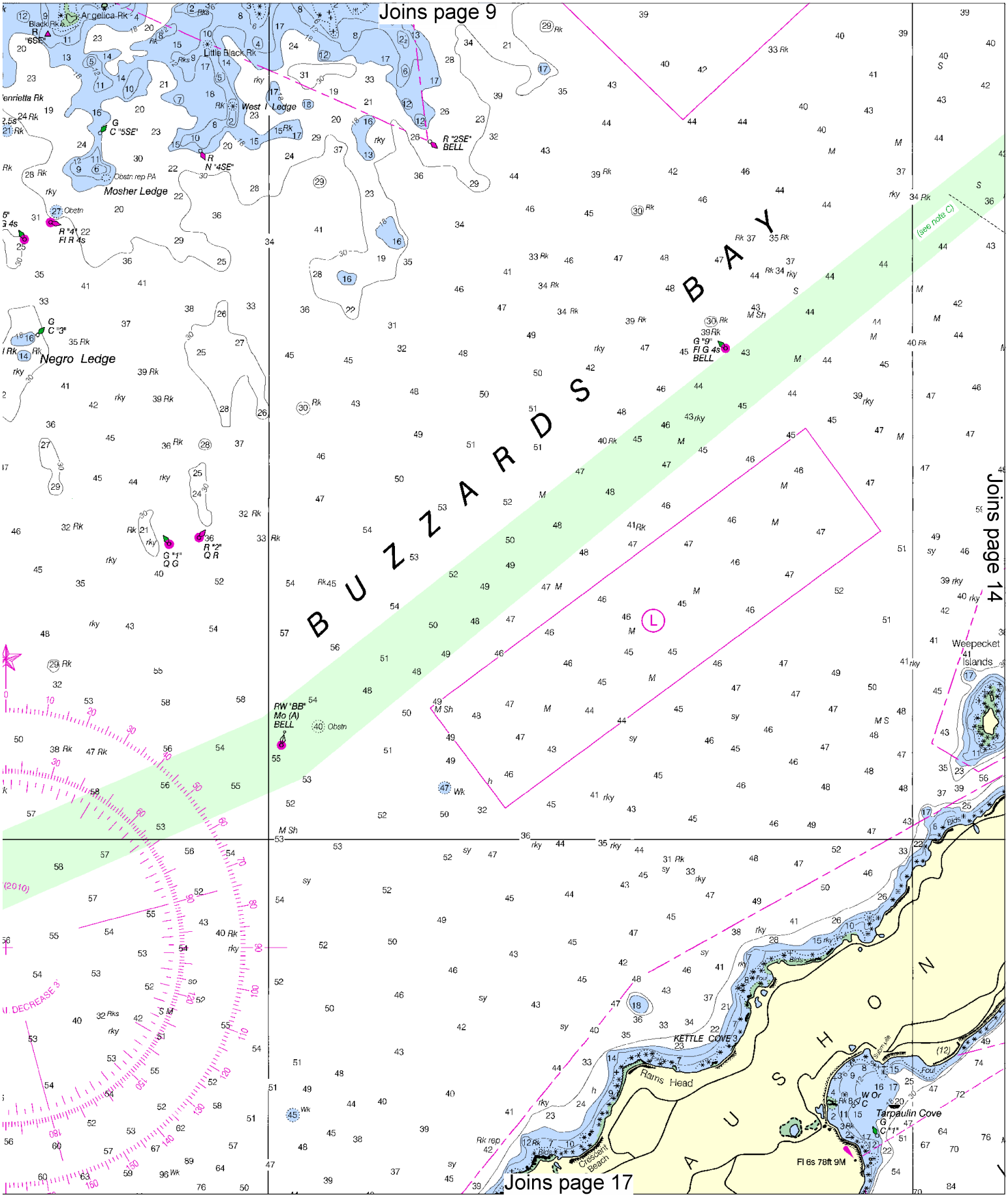
North

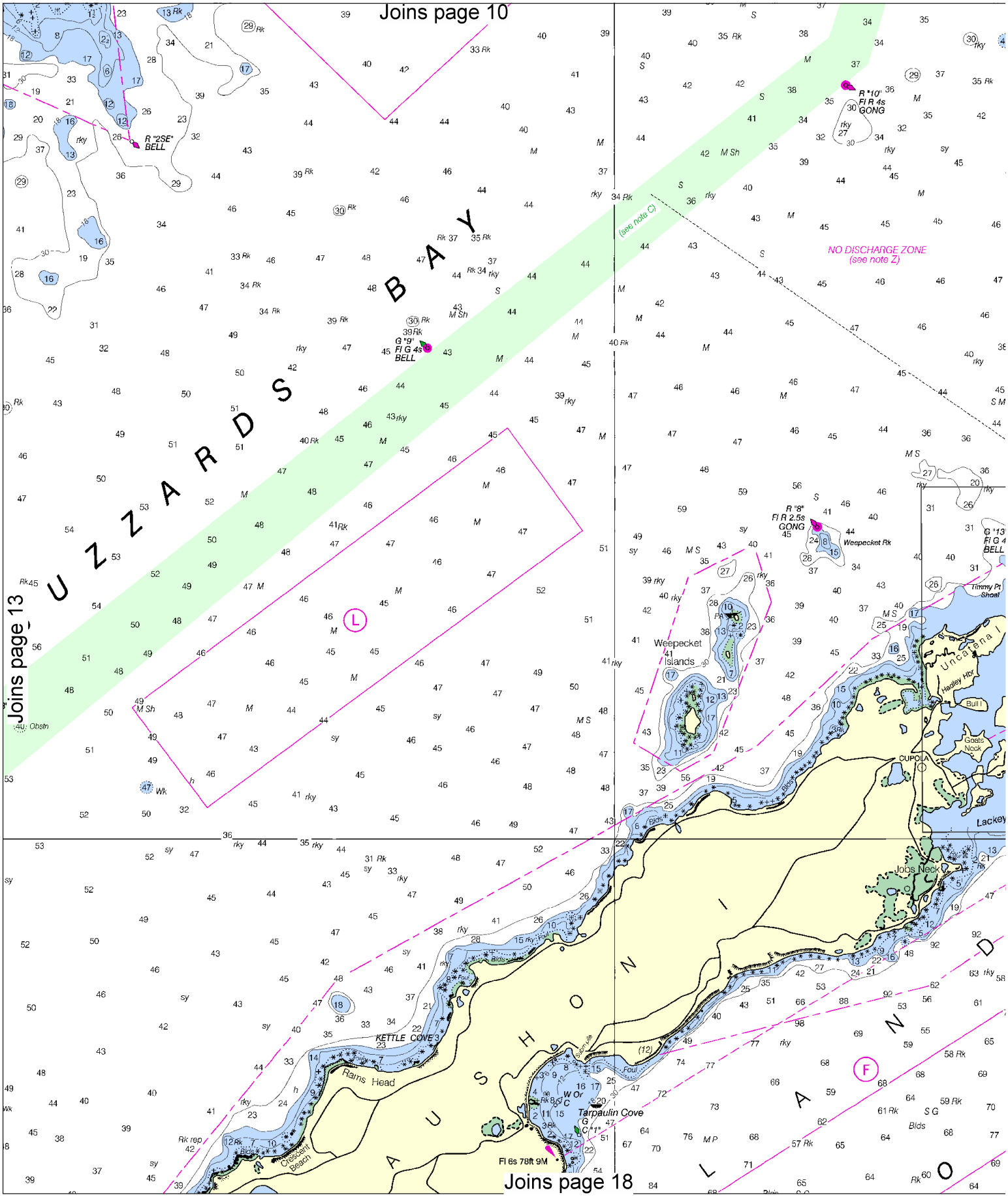
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
Argelica Rk
Black Rk
Little Black Rk
West Ledge
Mosher Ledge
Negro Ledge
BUZZARDS BAY
R "2SE" BELL
R "4SE"
G C "5SE"
G C "3"
G "9" Fl G 4s BELL
R "4" Fl R 4s
G "1" Q G
R "2" Q R
RW "BB" Mo (A) BELL
Obstn
Obstn rep PA
(see note C)
Joins page 14
Weepecket Islands
KETTLE COVE
Rams Head
Crescent Beach
Tarpaulin Cove
Fl 6s 78ft 9M
AUSHON
Joins page 17



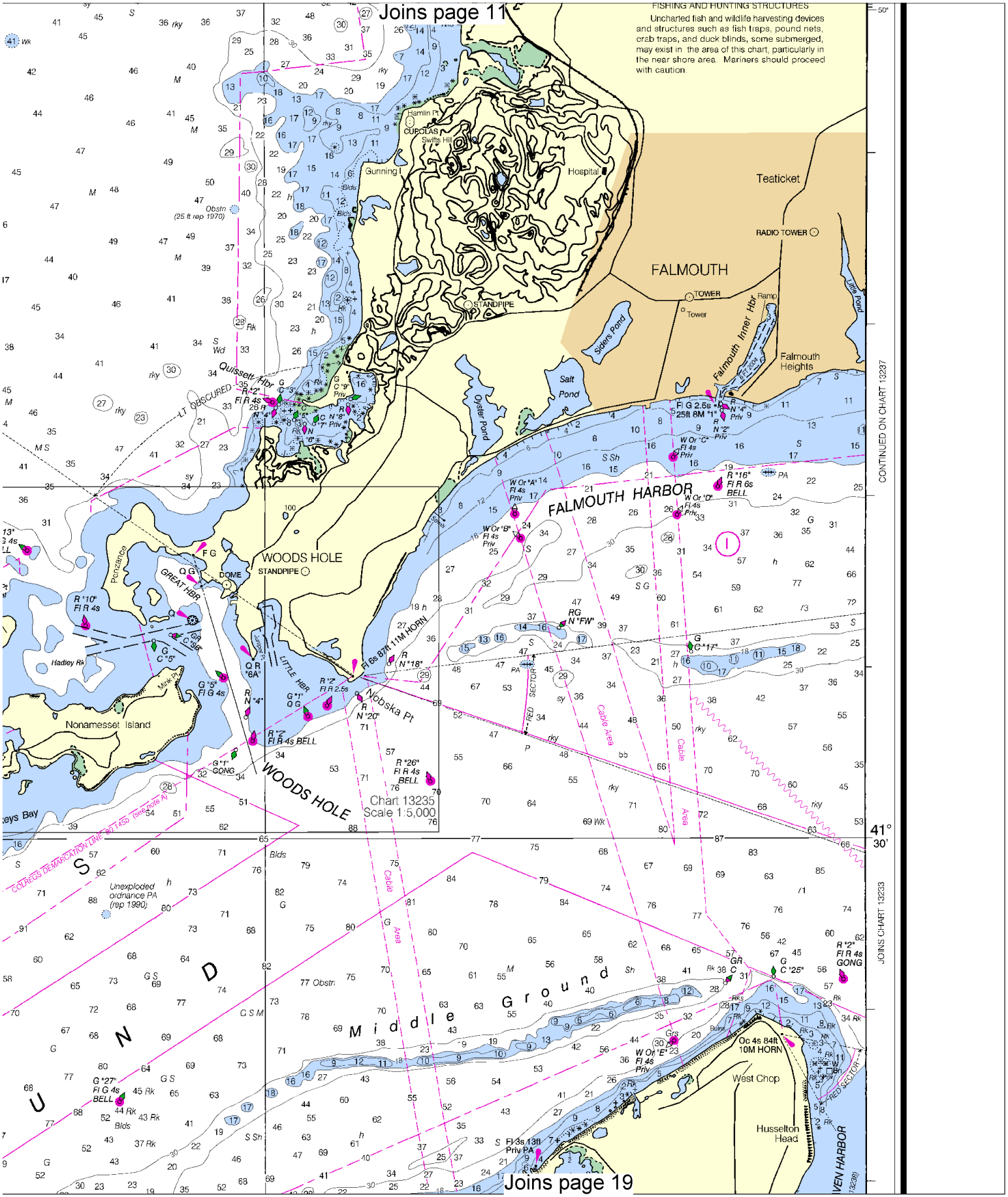
North

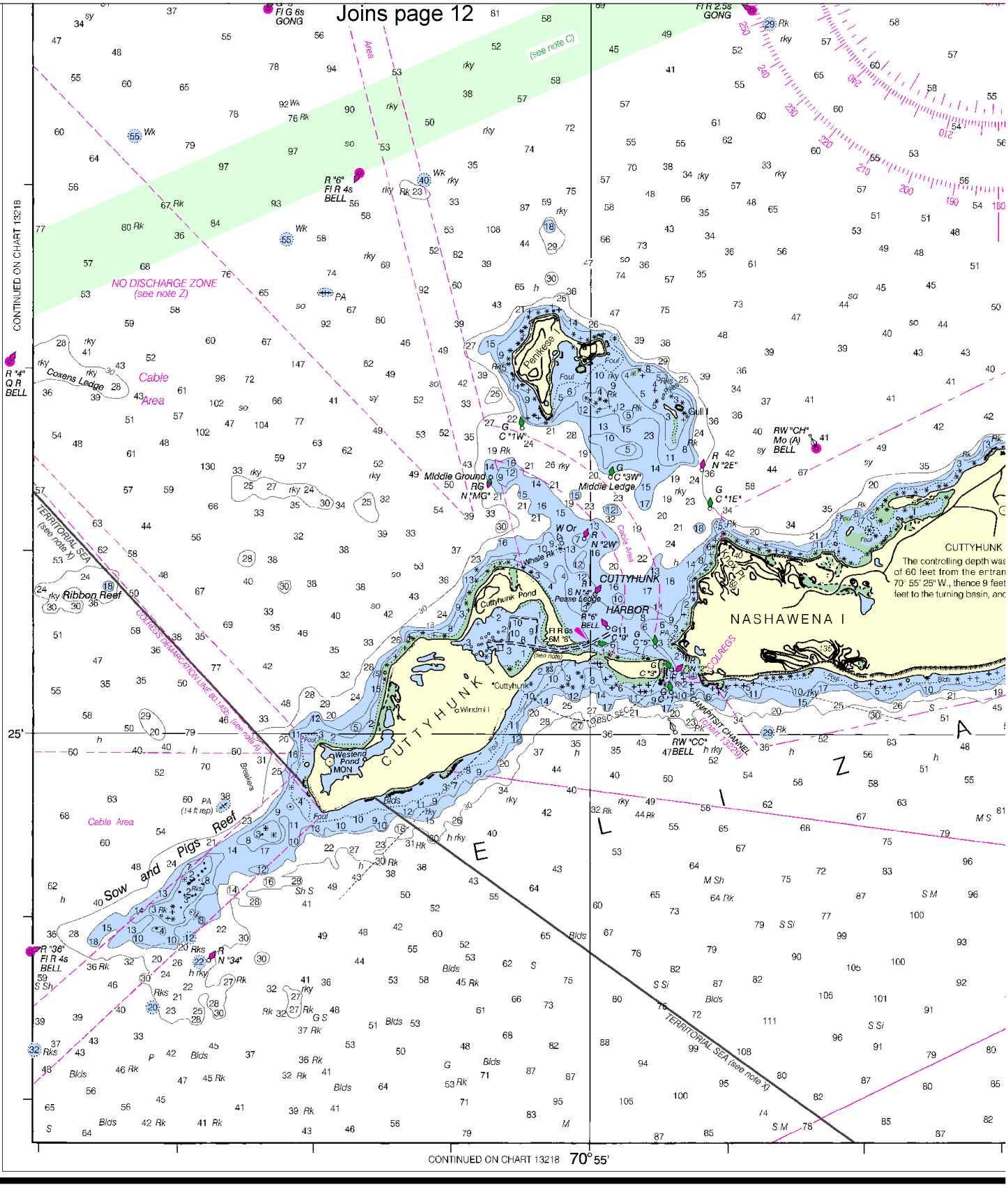
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1, ½, 0, 1, 2, 3

Yards: 1000, 0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
FISHING AND HUNTING STRUCTURES
Uncharted fish and wildlife harvesting devices and structures such as fish traps, pound nets, crab traps, and duck blinds, some submerged, may exist in the area of this chart, particularly in the near shore area. Mariners should proceed with caution.
Hamlin Pt
CUPOLAS
Swifts Hill
Gunning
Hospital
Teaticket
RADIO TOWER
FALMOUTH
TOWER
Tower
STANDPIPE
Siders Pond
Falmouth Inner Hbr
Ramp
Little Pond
Falmouth Heights
Salt Pond
Oyster Pond
Obstn (25 ft rep 1970)
Quissett Hbr
LT OBSCURED
Fl G 2.5s 25ft 8M "1"
FALMOUTH HARBOR
R "16" Fl R 6s BELL
W Or "A" Fl 4s Priv
W Or "B" Fl 4s Priv
W Or "C" Fl 4s Priv
W Or "D" Fl 4s Priv
W Or "E" Fl 4s Priv
S Sh
WOODS HOLE
STANDPIPE
DOME
Ponzance
GREAT HBR
Hadley Rk
Nonamesset Island
Mink Pt
LITTLE HBR
Jetty
Nobska Pt
Fl 6s 87ft 11M HORN
RG N "FW"
SECTOR
RED
Cable Area
Cable
Area
WOODS HOLE
Chart 13235
Scale 1:5,000
41° 30'
COUREGS DEMARCATION LINE
Unexploded ordnance PA (rep 1990)
Middle Ground
West Chop
Husselton Head
Oc 4s 84ft 10M HORN
Fl 3s 13ft Priv PA
RED SECTOR
CONTINUED ON CHART 13237
JOINS CHART 13233
Joins page 19



50th Ed., Aug. / 10 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 14/10
Corrected through LNM Aug. 3/10

13230

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or c improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Na Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

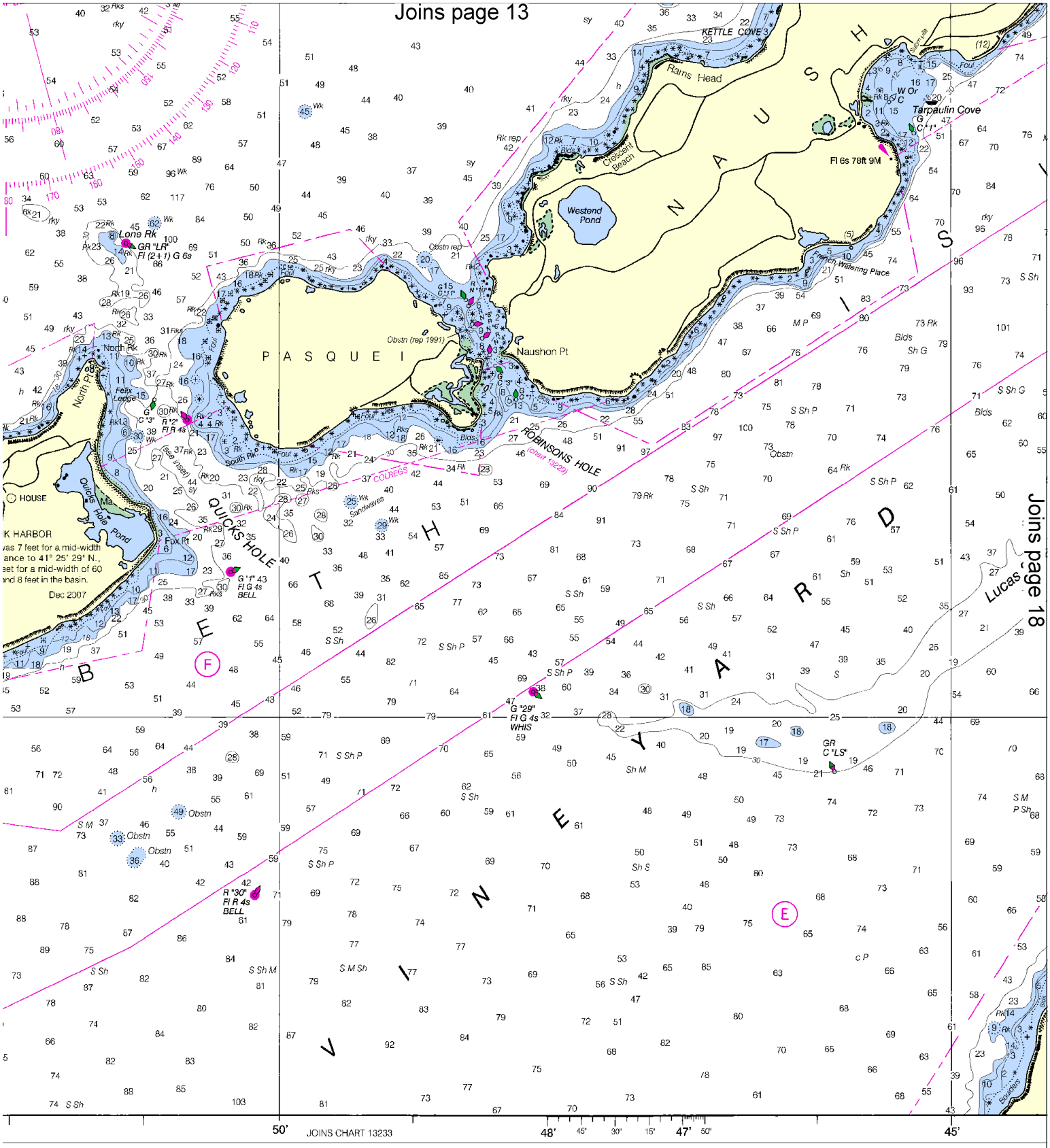
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

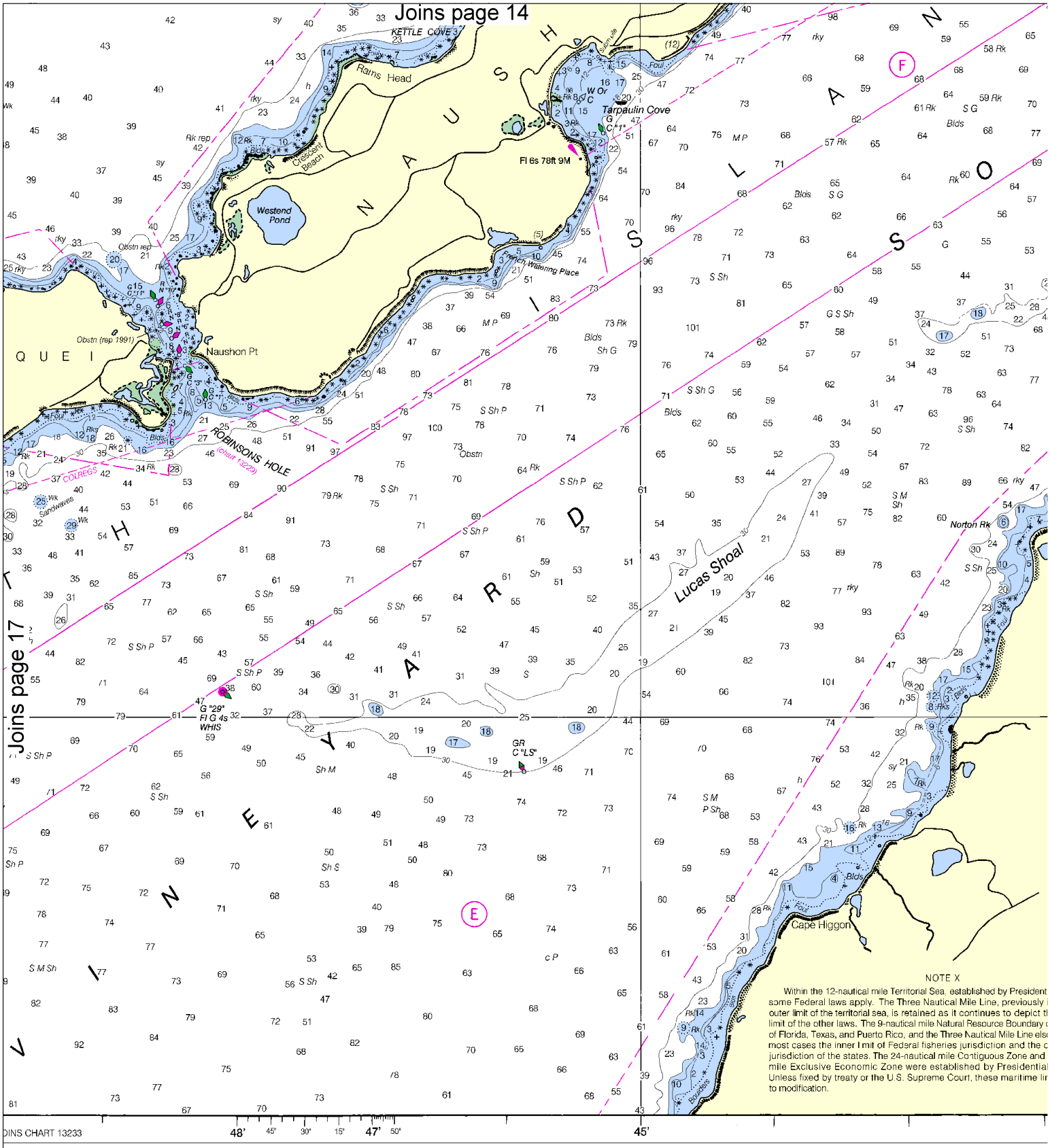
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



n. The National
r comments for
National Ocean

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



DINS CHART 13233

S IN FEET

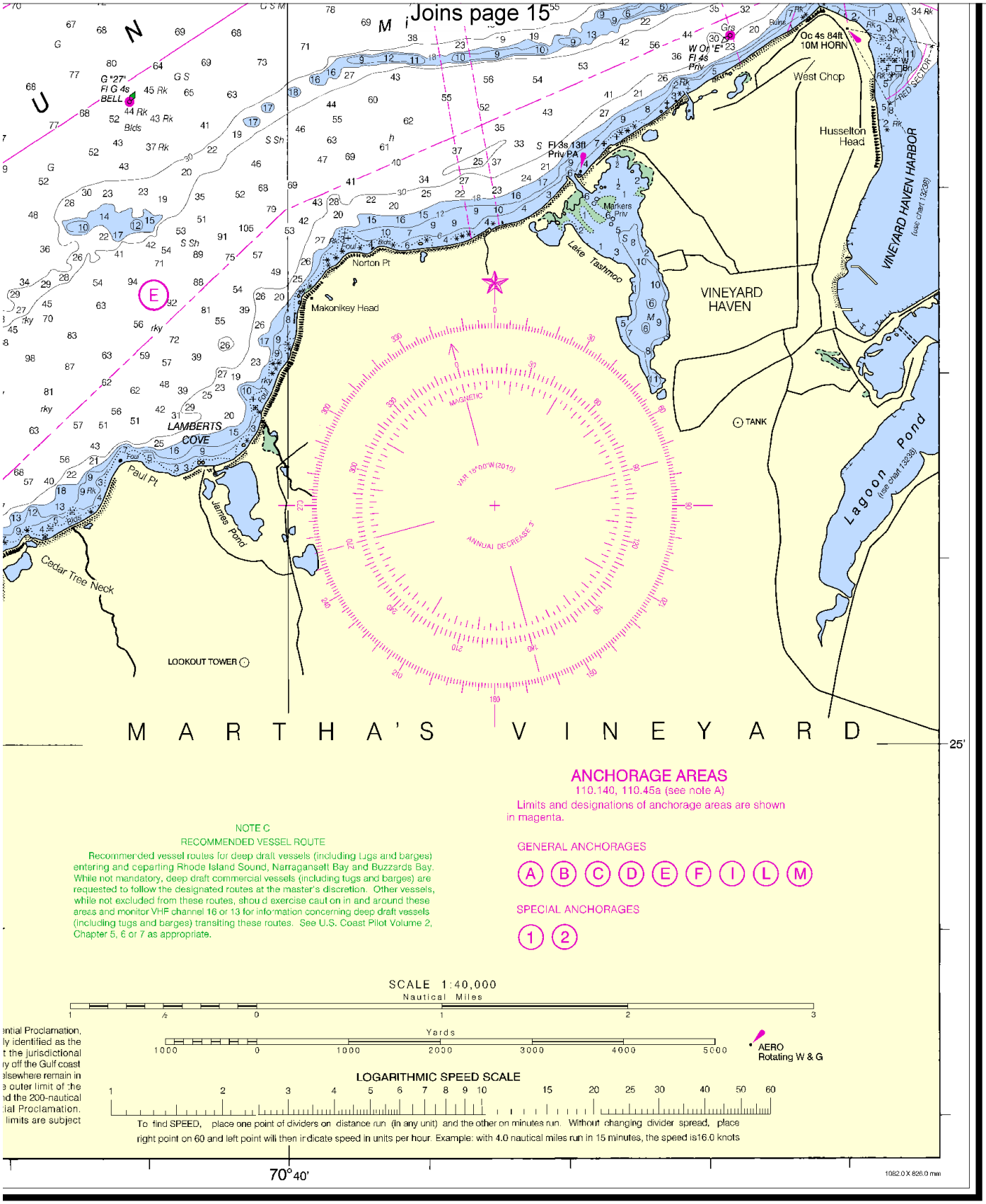
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.140, 110.45a (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

GENERAL ANCHORAGES

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (I) (L) (M)

SPECIAL ANCHORAGES

(1) (2)

NOTE C

RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Recommended vessel routes for deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) entering and departing Rhode Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and Buzzards Bay. While not mandatory, deep draft commercial vessels (including tugs and barges) are requested to follow the designated routes at the master's discretion. Other vessels, while not excluded from these routes, should exercise caution in and around these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning deep draft vessels (including tugs and barges) transiting these routes. See U.S. Coast Pilot Volume 2, Chapter 5, 6 or 7 as appropriate.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

AERO
Rotating W & G

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is16.0 knots

ential Proclamation, ly identified as the t the jurisdictional y off the Gulf coast elsewhere remain in e outer limit of the d the 200-nautical ial Proclamation. limits are subject

1082.0 X 826.0 mm

FATHOMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

FEET 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84 90 96 102

METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Buzzards Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13230

ED NO. 50

NSN 7642014010405 NGA REFERENCE NO. 13ACO13230

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Woods Hole – 800-632-8075/508-457-3254
Coast Guard Cape Code Canal – 508-888-0335
Coast Guard Menemsha – 508-645-2662
MA Environmental Police – 800-632-8075
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.